



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVII

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 22nd, 1901.

NUMBER 4

WILSON, SONS & Co. (LIMITED.)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO, 2
RIO DE JANEIRO

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF
COAL DEPOTS AT

Las Palmas	Santos
St. Vincent, C. V.	S. Paulo
Pernambuco	Montevideo
Bahia	La Plata
Rio de Janeiro	Buenos Aires

Rosario

Also Branch Establishments at
CARDIFF AND BARRY

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
Shaw Savill & Albion Co. Ltd.,
The New Zealand Shipping Company, etc.

Coal.—Large stocks kept of only the very best
descriptions of South Wales Steam Coal.

Tug Boats.—At all the ports.

Cargo Lighters.—Always ready for service.

Ballast.—Can be supplied to ships.

Workshops.—Having large workshops at Rio de
Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco fitted with efficient
and modern plant, are in a position to undertake
repairs of all descriptions to ships.

Telegraphic Address, at each place is ANGLES.

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited,

Are the sole Proprietors of the Above
Depots and Branches.

Head Office: 7 Draper's Gardens, London, E. C.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro
RIO DE JANEIRO.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

11, Rua 1ª de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of busi-
ness—Hardware, Domestic goods, specialties, etc.
etc.—are respectfully solicited.

J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC

Provision Merchant,

Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

6 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 6

(formerly No. 1)

LATE PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

F. J. CARLSSON

Importer of English and French casimères.

ENGLISH TAILOR

Formerly with Poole, LONDON.

1st CLASS ENGLISH MATERIALS & WORKMANSHIP

Prices moderate. TERMS CASH.

All languages spoken.

42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42

RIO DE JANEIRO

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built
accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same
class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomo-
tives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin
Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

The Harlan and Hollingsworth Co.

WORKS SITUATED ON TIDE WATER

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger and Freight Equipment for Broad
and Narrow Gauge Railways. Special attention given to the con-
struction of Carriages and Wagons for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use
on 35,000 locomotives and over 800,000 freight cars,
besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. is prepared to
fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes
for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their
Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresca No. 7.

P. O. Box 802.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

Telephone 374

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type
and Patent "AIR CUSHION" STAMP.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 15, Travessa do Ouvidor,
1st floor.

N.B.—Special attention given to large
stamps (trade-marks) and large type for
marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

REUTER'S-FINANZ-CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ
published in London, will be received at this office.
Subscription, 50s per annum.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Rua 1ª de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

128, Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,

and General Commission Merchant.

Sole agent in Rio of

The N. K. Fairbank Co., New York,

Manufacturers of Cottoleuc.

P. O. Box No. 801.

CRASHLEY & Co.

Newsdealers and Booksellers

Subscriptions received for all the leading English
and American newspapers and periodicals.

Agents for

A large assortment of English novels, American and
Tauschnitz Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Cerebos Salt.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Atkinson's Perfumeries and Pear's Soap.
Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 36, Rua do Ouvidor.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1798.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1868.
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHING AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary.

J. KIRTLAND MYERS, Asst. Secy.

W. A. WENCESLAU

GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisboa wines of the best qualities

in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of

the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PARELLER & Co.,

Exporters of Portenous Wines

E. REBY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua General Camara, 17.

JAMES MITCHELL & Co.

Mechanical, Hydraulic & Electrical Engineers
Importers of North American Machinery and Manu-
factures.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN BRAZIL

OF

The General Electric Co.

Pelton Water Wheel Co.

McIntosh Seymour & Co.

Worthington Pumping Engine Co.

Peckham Truck Co.

Magnolia Metal Co.

Babcock & Wilcox Co. Ltd. Boilers, etc.

RIO DE JANEIRO:

Rua do Ouvidor, 55 and 57, Caixa 954

SÃO PAULO:

Rua Direita, 7, Caixa Q.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COM- PANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world.

A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam

Coal always in Stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc.

effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 28 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P.O. Box 774

Insurance.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 25th. 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and mer-
chandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the
most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

THE MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserved fund.. £ 600,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

C. J. Cazaly.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed)..... £ 2,127,500
Reserve fund..... 973,245

Agents

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 7^o de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... £ 1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

L, Rua 1^o de Março—2nd floor.GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1^o de Março.NORTH BRITISH AND MER-
CANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1899... £ 14,409,689
Authorized Capital..... £ 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... £ 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

FOR SALE.

A large and well-mounted
Printing Office

Suitable for publishing and commercial work, en-
joying an excellent reputation for the good quality of
as work, and conveniently located. It possesses one
double-cylinder and two single cylinder presses, sev-
eral small job presses, electric motor and all needful
machinery, tools and material for turning out a large
quantity of work.

No Reasonable offer will be refused.

The proprietor wishes to sell in order to withdraw
from business because of broken health.
Further particulars may be obtained by inquiry at
this office.

Official Directors

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE
BRYAN, Minister.BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita-
borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis
EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua
1^o de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua
Visconde de Itaborahy (opposite Custom House).
WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directors

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every
Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a celebra-
tion of the Holy Communion on the first and third
Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second
and fourth Sundays at 8 a.m., also on Saints' Days
according to announcements. Baptisms and mar-
riages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain,
for whom communications may be sent to Crasley
& Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

JOHN D'ARCY, T. C. D.

British Chaplain.

Hotel Metropole.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo
de S. Joaquim, No. 170.—Divine service in Portu-
guese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.
Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy
Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at
6½ p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preach-
ing at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Cattete. English services every Sabbath at 12 noon.
Sunday School at 10 a.m. Holy Communion first Sat-
urday of each month.—Portuguese services: S.S. every
Sabbath at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at
7:15 p.m. Wednesdays Song-Service at 7 p.m. Prayer
meeting and Bible study at 7:30 p.m. Messages for the
Pastor may be left at Rua Ajuda 25, or Rua Comde de
Baependy 75.

M. DICKIE, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da
Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at
11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

F. F. SOREN, Pastor.

Cofre 157

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 2. English service
at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m.
and 7:30 p.m. Sundays: 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.
Sunday School at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directors

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of
Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary
passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids,
tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical
operations. Consultations from 1 to 1 p.m., Rua da
Quitanda, No. 17.

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1^o de
Março, 2^o 4 p.m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez
de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20
Rua d'Alinda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S
AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale,
the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French,
German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ-
ING ROOM. 21, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from
noon to 6 p.m.—For terms apply to Librarian

RIO SHAMREN'S MISSION.—Rest and Redemptive Room
10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz). 3rd floor:
W. J. LEAHY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines,
papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be
gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Can-
delaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39,
Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open
from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours
from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. R. A. W. Sloan Presi-
dent; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary. Domingos
de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

Rosalina, the ex-xiphoid twin.

The eminent Professor Chapot, on board of the
Atlantique at Dakar, wrote the following to his friend
Jonathas Campello:

"Rosalina was only on the first day sea-sick; when
she became giddy, I made her lie down and gave
her a mixture of Nuxvomica Amara, which produced a
most surprising result. Shortly afterwards, the girl
said, 'I think I feel better now; and then the giddi-
ness has already gone.'"

A few hours after the first dose she got up and
from that time on has been free from the disease.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine schoolship "Sarmiento"
will leave on February 20th on another ex-
tended practice cruise.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th says
that dysentery of an epidemic character is
raging in that city.

—It is announced that ex-President Eguis-
quiza, of Paraguay, is returning to Buenos
Aires in June to negotiate a commercial treaty.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 19th says
that many Uruguayan are emigrating in Brazil
to escape the recruiting now going on through-
out Uruguay.

—From January 1st of the current year Ar-
gentina resumes the full service of amortiza-
tion of her foreign debt, which has been sus-
pended for several years.

—A Santiago telegram says that 30 cannon
have been landed at Mollendo for the Bolivian
army. Eight thousand rifles and 1,500 subma-
rines are also expected there.

—Last year the municipality of Buenos
Aires captured 12,860 vagabond dogs in the
streets, of which 11,580 were killed and 1,274
were returned to their owners.

—According to a Lima dispatch, the Ar-
gentine government has withdrawn its pro-
tection to Peru in case of a war with Chili.
The Peruvians were very silly to pin faith to
any such promise on the part of Argentina,
one of the most hopelessly selfish nations of
South America.

—It is said that the veterinary surgeon
Lecler, commissioned by the Argentine gov-
ernment to study the horse and cattle disease
called *gripes-actinosa*, has discovered a
vaccine against that disease. Perhaps it will
be good policy to wait for practical trials of
the remedy before accepting the claim.

—The pest is beginning to make things
lively again at the River Plate. Buenos Aires
reports suspected cases at Montevideo, and
the latter has imposed four days quarantine
on arrivals from San Nicolas, where suspected
cases have been reported. Other cases are said
to have appeared at Tucuman.

—The civil court has confirmed the sentence
of Judge Garcia in the will case of the late
Mrs. Hannah Langworthy and has declared
that her daughter Florence is her sole heiress.
A niece had disputed the will, but is by this
sentence non-suited. The properties left by
Mrs. Langworthy are the Basul and Florencia
colonies in the province of Santa Fe. —*Review*,
Buenos Aires.

—An agreement has, the *S. A. Journal*,
understands, been closed between the Royal
Mail Steamship Company and the River
Plate Fresh Meat Company for the exportation
of chilled beef to England. The fine steamers
of the former company running to the River
Plate will accordingly be fitted with special
chambers for chilling purposes, and the Fresh
Meat Company will send to England a cargo
by each boat. This is a new departure in the
Argentine meat trade.

—Owing to the facilities extended by the
Uruguayan government for the laying of the
new direct cable between Montevideo and
Rio Janeiro, the Western Telegraph Company
has been able to make a substantial reduction,
of 20 % for private persons and of 30 % for
press messages, in the tariffs to Brazil. The
new tariff for private persons, which is already
in force, is as follows:—For all stations in
the southern zone, as far as and including
Rio Janeiro, \$0.235 per word; for all stations
in the northern zone, as far as and including
Pará, \$0.435 per word. The former tariff
ranged from 30 to 80 cents. —*Montevideo*
Times, Jan. 10.

—The cable reports that in Rio there has
been a conference between the ministers of
Chile, Argentina and the government of Brazil
with reference to the formation of an alliance
for the protection of South America against
outside aggression and it is further said that
the basis of the accord will be compulsory
arbitration of any question which may arise
on this continent. This movement would
indicate a quality of statesmanship which we
wish we could attribute to the governments of
this continent. It is what should be, but we
are not prepared to give credit to the report.
For we are unused to such statesmanship. —
Buenos Aires Herald, Jan. 11. [The cable
seems to have been mistaken, for the statement
is authoritatively denied here. An al-
liance between these three states just now
would be next to impossible. —*Ed. Notes*.]

—While the national government is en-
deavoring to secure an outlet for our surplus
cattle, our municipality is doing its utmost to
lower the local consumption by means of
further taxes, thus placing meat out of the
reach of the poorer classes. The law recently
passed by the municipal council, to come
into force during 1901, establishes a tax of \$5
for every dead bullock, \$4 each for cows and
calves, \$10 per grown pig, \$1 per sucking pig
and \$1 per sheep, brought into this city for
food from rural districts. Besides these enormous
taxes, the carts carrying the meat to the
markets are taxed; the markets are also
taxed; another tax is levied on the market-
stall where the meat is sold, and the very
seller has to pay another tax. The meat trade,
like every other local trade where the tax-
bearing classes are concerned, is thus im-
posed to an excessive degree by a council
which is supposed to be the legislative body
of a corporation of the people, for the people
and by the people. The system is a crying
scandal and a perfect disgrace to civilization.
—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—During the year 1900 the Buenos Aires
custom-house revenue amounted to \$78,835,640
paper and \$787,395 gold. The figures for 1899
were respectively \$51,163,356 and \$14,385,180.
—*Review*.

—We see that in a late meeting of the sugar
manufacturers, held at the *locale* of the sugar
trust, a resolution was adopted to export the
quantity of 50,000 bags in order to relieve the
market of an excess of production over con-
sumption. As we understand it, there is a
premium paid by government on the amount
of value of sugar exported to foreign parts,
and even if this were sold at a loss, it would
be preferable to the trust having to submit to
a reduction in prices in the domestic markets.
But surely the consumers at home should have
some consideration shown them, and if protec-
tion on the excessive scale at present accorded
it, cannot prevent the ingenious working to a
loss, it is only fair to assume that government
interference is a mistake that should be rene-
died as soon as possible. The production and
consumption might be brought into nearer
relation were the price of the commodity
lowered, and import duties on the foreign ar-
ticle reduced so as to constitute a fair competi-
tion in the trade. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The miller's congress was opened by the
minister of agriculture on Tuesday. Repre-
sentatives from the different branches of
the trade and milling societies were present.
He said that the milling industry was detained
by passing difficulties, which it was necessary
for those interested to look for means of over-
coming. He said that the conditions of the
Brazilian market are far superior to those that
had to be met 10 years ago, when the recipro-
city treaty with the United States was in
force. From 1895, however, we were able to
meet the American on even ground, but on
account of differences in exchange, for sanitary
questions, for dear maritime freights, our
share in the Brazilian market has been very ad-
vantageous to the Brazilians. Now Americans
were endeavoring to establish differential
duties in their favor. He was afraid that
Argentine mills gave very different results
from American mills in consequence of their
inferiority in the question of packing and of
the cost of transport, which is often \$6 per ton
to Rio, \$9 to Pernambuco, and \$8 to Bahia,
this being from 18.10 to 27.60 per cent of the
value of the flour. He therefore recommended
special attention to the expenses of pro-
duction and elaboration, cost of transport by
land and sea, cost of barrels and bags, prices
in the market and export prices, so as to
ascertain the difficulties that have to be over-
come in introducing Argentine flour into other
South American countries. He concluded by
saying that in the name of the President of
the republic, the conclusions arrived at by the
conference should be carefully studied and if
possible acted upon when the opportunity
arises. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 12.

—In a notice which appears in the *Nacion*
of Sunday last, that paper calls attention to
the fact that by law promulgated in December
1893 a term of three years is given for the
presentation and exchange of the National
Bank notes of former emissions, after which
period, such notes are to be considered of no
value, and consequently, so much gain to the
national treasury, for, even if presented sub-
sequently, they would not be converted. The
three years spoken of have now been actually
covered, with two years to spare, and we are
told that there are still unrepresented some thirty
millions of dollars, which the government
considers lawful prize, and represented by
notes that must have been actually destroyed
or lost, otherwise they had been presented
before this time. The assumption appears to
be fair enough, and yet, in spite of the ma-
terial obligation of the law being complied
with, there is a moral aspect of it which we
hardly think the government should disallow,
or cease to take heed of. The large bulk of
the notes represented by those of the small
denominations, amongst which, owing to
their wider and more frequent circulation, it
is quite understandable that the loss, from one
cause or other, would be immensely larger
than in those of higher denominations. —
Review, Buenos Aires, Jan. 12.

—The convenience, to passengers coming
from Europe, brought about by the abolition
of the quarantine system, and the substitution
for it of the fumigation of passengers and their
luggage, should be one of considerable moment
when taking into account the saving of time
and money both for passengers and the owners
of the steamers in which they travel. There
are, however, serious troubles to be put to the
account of the other side, and one of them
appears to be that, for the purposes of disin-
fection, passengers and their luggage are
separated, and sometimes go in different vessels
to Martin Garcia, the scene of the double
onion they have to submit to. The separation
is fatal for many of those who have just freshly
arrived in a new country, for they find that,
when their belongings are returned to them,
in many instances, their boxes and trunks have
been opened, and the contents stolen. This
kind of reception in the land to which
they have come, with the purpose of finding
here a second fatherland, is the reverse of
hospitable, as it is, also, of honest. And yet,
to obtain redress, for many of these unfor-
tunate is simply an impossibility. In the
first place, the difficulty of the language is in
the way, and in the second, although the
blame of the country is in the eye of the law
all are equal, the have no advocate to whom to apply, nor even to explain
their grievances. —*Review*, Buenos Aires,
Jan. 12.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 nachf. HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 320.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, London
 Manchester and Liverpool
 District Banking Company Limited, London
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London
 Wm. Brindley & Sons & Co., London.
 France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches
 Heine & Co., Paris
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.
 Portugal..... Banco, Lisboa & Açores and correspondents,
 and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchase and sales of stocks
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank
 and business.

Theil-Gutschor,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 12th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
 Realised do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
 Mendoza and Payandé.

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:
 Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London, E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTVIDEO
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
 Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co.,
 and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,
 NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 22nd October 1896 by the
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société
 Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce
 et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

DRAWS ON:

PARIS AND FRANCE: Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.

LONDON: Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
 Parr's Bank, Limited.

GERMANY: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief cities.

PORTUGAL AND OPORTO: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
 and their correspondents.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

ITALY: Credito Italiano.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts
 every description of banking business.

C. Blum,

Manager.

DAIRY MACHINERY

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,248,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
 Messrs. Barling Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinger & Co.
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

From The Statist, London, Dec. 27.

THE CRISIS IN BRAZIL.

According to a telegram which was published in London on Wednesday morning, the bill taking away the privileges of the foreign banks working in Brazil is not expected to pass the senate this session. It has already been sent a third time to the house. But as the session comes to an end on Monday week—that is the last day of the year—it seems to be thought improbable that it can be carried through the senate in so short a time. Therefore an amendment is proposed to the budget, providing for the restriction and inspection of operations in foreign exchange. The amendment, it is added, is not considered objectionable, but the method is objected to as new legislation in a budget bill. The telegram as it stands is not very intelligible; but so far as we can make out, the real point is that calm consideration has convinced the government that the legislation proposed was unworkable. And therefore the bill either actually has been, or is about to be, withdrawn. It may be recollected that the wild speculation in exchange about midsummer led to a utter collapse, in which no fewer than nine native banks went down, amongst them being the Bank of the Republic, which the government has had to take over in preparation for winding up. The catastrophe caused widespread distress. Trade has been greatly disorganised. The losses have been enormous. And it is alleged, whether truly or the reverse, that the consequences will continue to be felt for a year or two to come. The blame for the wild speculation is laid by Brazilian public opinion upon some of the foreign banks, and upon the local manager of one in particular; and in the heat of resentment a measure was proposed which was entirely unjustifiable. Practically it took away the privileges of the foreign banks, and would in all reasonable probability have compelled them to stop business altogether. On the 8th of this month we ventured to predict that the bill would be withdrawn, although it had then been read a second time in the chamber of deputies; and we pointed out that the managers of the foreign banks, called together by the gentleman who has been appointed to wind up the Bank of the Republic, has submitted to the finance minister a project for keeping exchange within safe limits without doing injury to trade. From this we concluded that the measure would be withdrawn. The President of Brazil is a man of very high character and great ability, and he is honestly and earnestly carrying out a policy which has won for him the good opinion of natives and foreigners. His finance minister is also very able, and a man of high reputation. It was not probable that such a President and such a minister would insist upon legislation which would do serious injury to trade and would infringe privileges which had been conceded by their predecessors many years before, and had been in existence in the case of the British banks for a whole generation. No doubt there was some ground for the feeling that was excited against the foreign banks. But it is to be recollected that the native banks were much more guilty; and the proof is this—that none of the native banks have failed, while all the foreign banks have not merely met all their liabilities, but have retained their credit unimpaired. The government, then, having had time to get over the first strong feeling, has recognised that legislation inspired by temper is never wise, and we do not doubt that in consequence the bill will be dropped. It is believed an amendment may be passed which will satisfy public opinion,

and yet do no harm either to the foreign banks or to the trade of the country. Meanwhile there is great depression, which will probably last for a considerable time. But, on the other hand, the coffee crop promises well, and the exports of rubber are large. After a while trade will revive, and the sound policy pursued by the government will produce its effect.

From The Review of the River Plate, B. Aires, Jan. 5. LOCUSTS.

So little has been heard of damage done to the crops by locusts for the past two seasons that the general public has probably forgotten the scare produced four years ago when the pest invaded the quintas of Buenos Aires and did immense good by giving us a practical demonstration of what they were, and waking the central government up to the absolute necessity of spending money and labor upon their extinction.

Committees were formed and money was lavishly expended. A certain amount of waste, and, as usual, considerable abuse of authority was shown in different places, but the consequence has undoubtedly been that the plague has been brought within certain bounds, and those have proved false prophets, and they were many, who declared that locust committees were worse than useless and that the reliction of locusts was an impossibility.

We do not deny that the man who finds himself in the midst of a "murga" of locusts longes long and while, winging their way through the air so thickly as to obscure the light of the sun; or who sees "hoppers" covering the camps inches deep as far as the eye can reach on all sides, may fairly be excused for believing that man cannot cope with such an enemy, but men have been found who possess sufficient energy, perseverance, and observation to enable them to work out the problem of extinction, and direct the labor of others in such a manner as to get down to the bed rock of the pest and to bring it under control.

Such a man is Mr. Oliver C. James of Caranah who has probably observed the locust more carefully and closely, and knows more about him than any other man in Argentina, and from him do we learn that if the work which has been going on for the past three years is persevered in, it will be possible to keep the locusts permanently in check at a relatively small expense.

The effect already produced gives us ground for unhesitating belief in Mr. James's dictum, which is confirmed by our personal knowledge of that gentleman's invariable cautiousness of statement, but at the same time we have no doubt that there will be many systematic opponents of every idea that does not emanate from their own brain, who will be ready to swear that the result would have been precisely the same if no locust commission had been formed, nor anything done whatever to quell the locust plague.

And the reflection that this plague can after all be kept in check is all the more consolatory to us inasmuch as we have received a copy of Professor Bruner's second report to the merchants' locust investigation committee of Buenos Aires, which was thought advisable because considerable additional data have been accumulated concerning the migratory locust in Argentina since the issue early in 1898 of the first report.

While studying the veritable locust, the *schistocerca gregaria*, much more information has been gathered concerning various other locusts native to this country, and to judge from the report before us the varieties of this dreadful creature are apparently endless.

The list of genera, subfamilies, and species of the insect to be found within the limits of this republic is nothing less than appalling and we recommend its careful study to those who are inclined to underestimate the efforts of those who have helped to make agriculture possible concurrent with the existence of these awful grasshoppers.

This report contains further interesting details as to the habits, flights, &c., of the locust, while Professor Bruner seems to have reached the decisive conclusion that the female lays only one cartouche of eggs, which, seeing that each cartouche contains from 80 to 120 individuals, is another crumb of consolation.

Professor Bruner also quotes Mr. James as to the natural enemies of the locust, as follows:—"There was also a marked increase in the number of birds, and the toads in all parts of this province (Santa Fé) particularly appeared in almost alarming numbers, so that the work of destruction carried on by these unobtrusive friends of the agriculturist was quite an appreciable factor in the whole country. The most noticeable feature in this increase of locust destroyers was the number of beetles (*Trox-champi*) to be found wherever the eggs were deposited. Almost as soon as the female locust began perforating the ground, certainly immediately after the eggs were laid, the *champi* put in an appearance, and as many as 20 to 30 of the beetles have been seen at work by close observers, in the earth about one bed of 'cartouches'."

Thus Mr. James again comes to the rescue and restores an equilibrium which was inclined to be disturbed by the results of Professor Bruner's further studies, although we are glad to have received the report which shows the closest and most careful observation, and we recommend its perusal to all those who are interested in the agricultural future of this beautiful country.

More than all we are gratified to know that the locust is not going to eat us out of house and home.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the São Paulo Athletic Club is to be held at the "Progreçora" (Rua 15 de Novembro), São Paulo, on the 26th inst. at 8 p. m. From the treasurer's report, a copy of which has been forwarded to us, we should consider the club to be in a very satisfactory condition. It has no patrimony, and it has had some heavy expenditures to meet during the last two years in fitting up a new ground, but it has all been done easily and without incurring debt. The statement shows that during 1899 and 1900 the expenses on the new grounds were:

Disbursements arranging ground for year 1899	9,579\$700
Disbursements arranging ground for year 1900	2,198\$070
Paid Geo. King & Filhos for building pavilion, drainage, etc.	9,533\$000

Total,	21,310\$770
Donations received year 1899	16,270\$000
" " " 1900	2,500\$000
Transfer from Club funds.	2,530\$770

Total, 21,310\$770

For the past year the total receipts for maintenance, etc., were 12,836\$240, of which 8,175\$000 were from entrance fees and subscriptions, 666\$900 profits from the bar, 772\$900 cash from lawn tennis club, and 2,608\$840 cash balance from 1899. At the end of the year there was a cash balance of 45\$750, and club material, bar stock, etc., valued at 2,386\$500. Among the expenditures were 2,200\$ for groundrent, 2,804\$800 groundrent's wages, 3,103\$700 for laying out two new tennis courts, deficit on new ground 2,508\$770, and club material 1,080\$600. The club is to be congratulated on its prosperous condition.

—The municipality of Trengue-Laquen refuse to make any alteration in their taxes on agricultural machinery. Every threshing machine with its accessories has now to pay a tax of \$400, instead of the government tax of \$250, in spite of the law which forbids the municipalities to put any extra tax on them. It is said that the machine owners will refuse to pay this extra tax, and if the municipalities insist, intend appealing to the courts about it. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

TO LET

Two bedrooms, with board, in the best part of Senador Vergueiro. Quite near to sea-baths, and electric tram passing the door. Apply Crashey & Co., Rua do Ouvidor 36.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

I am anxious to open business relations with any one who has large quantities of used Postage Stamps of this country to dispose of. I can give very large quantities if prices are reasonable and could send any articles such as books, jewellery, watches, etc., in exchange, if desired. Send list of what you have to dispose of and what you want in exchange to WILLIAM BROWN, St Thomas Square, Salisbury, England.

ANTIGA CASA ALVES NOGUEIRA

Complete and varied assortment of Canned Goods, Wines and Estates. Speciality in English Goods.

WHISKY of different marks.

MORTON'S HAMs, and Crosse and Blackwell's Preserves,
(imported direct).

Frigorific Goods received by the Royal Mail Steamers.

LIPTON'S TEAS.

CHEESES, &c.

VICTORIA STORES

46, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Ayres A. de Souza.

ABSOLUTELY FLAWLESS

A few words on the superiority of,

TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

"I send you by parcels post a Dunlop Tyre which has had a record experience, having been in daily use on the back wheel of my bicycle since 1896, and done fully 15,000 "tropical" miles. The front tyre, like Charley's Aunt, is still running and absolutely flawless, although fitted at the same time as the one now sent to you. I think this fact speaks volumes for the durability of your tyres."

MR. F. M. STAPLES,

Colombo, Ceylon.

In order to prevent fraud purchasers of these famous tyres should make a point of observing that the Company's trade mark is embossed on the outer cover and inner tube.

Correspondence invited with,

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.



Trade mark.

H. KILBURN SCOTT

MINING ENGINEER

Reports on Mining Properties and Analyses.

21, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI

Telegraphic Address: — **MINING.**

P. O. Box 634.

Hotels.**RESTAURANT "CAMPI"**

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid breakfasts and lunches. The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro. The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA JOSE D'ALENÇAR N. 1

(Cottages)

Telephone No. 493

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest bench of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful fully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water. The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for those comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 40\$000 per annum for Brazil;
25\$000 per six months

50.000 £2 a pound or the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

Messrs. Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman,
Attorneys,
141, Broadway, New York.
Messrs. Street & Co.,
30 Cornhill, London
Prost & Co.,
181, Queen Victoria Street.

and by Messrs. A. R. Dunlop & Co., SÃO PAULO.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths 25\$000 each

SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office

of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua

do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 22nd 1901.

THE sad news of the Queen's critical illness at Osborne has been the absorbing preoccupation in our English-speaking colonies for the last three or four days, and the cable dispatches from England have been awaited with intense anxiety and distress. At such a moment the Anglo-Saxon world is one in thought and feeling. The aged Queen of Great Britain, whose long life has borne such a rich fruitage, is the chief of the whole Anglo-Saxon family, and she has the love and reverence of every member of that family in every part of the world. Her influence on the progress of the world during the last half century has been as beneficent as it has been widespread. She has done much to promote loyalty among her own subjects, to encourage art, literature and science, to purify customs and morals, to mitigate suffering, and to elevate the downtrodden. Her reign has been the most brilliant as well as the longest one in English annals. The progress of civilization in that period has been without parallel, for it has not only surpassed the Elizabethan period in brilliancy, but it has surpassed all periods in material growth. It has been her good fortune to witness the most important discoveries and inventions thus far in the world's history, and to see them applied to the uses of civilization. And it has contributed not a little to her own pleasure and satisfaction to see all that is best and most useful applied to the needs of her own country and people. It is good to have lived at such a time, and to have lived such a life. Hers has been a beautiful life, and a useful life. We can not hope that the laws of nature will be changed for her, however much we may desire to see her life prolonged, and we must therefore wait for the unavoidable end, conscious that her influence as a sovereign and as a woman will still remain with us, a heirloom for the whole race.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

Attention was called in our last issue to the unexplained disappearance of an item of 37,984,437\$584, which figured in the balance sheet of the Banco da Republica of 31st August last under the title of "redemption fund."

The new administration of the bank has courteously informed us that this item still figures in the balance sheet, though under a different title. The amount entered was the balance due the federal treasury under the settlement of February preceding, but the bank had nothing to do with the destination of the money, which the minister of finance had set apart for redemption purposes. In the reorganization of the bank this title was dropped, as it had no special significance in the bank's accounts, and it appeared in the balance sheet of 31st

December under the title of "*Federal Treasury*," account in liquidation" the amount then due being 20,201,436\$203. This month, the bank informs us, the balance on that account will be completely liquidated, the bank paying it off with 3 % *inscriptions*, so that in the balance sheet for January the item will not appear.

With regard to advances to commerce by means of discounts, the bank informs us that it is doing everything possible to meet the requirements of business men in that direction. The director in charge of this branch of the business says that no application offering adequate security has been refused and that the bank is ready to make advances on good security at any time. The government has not supplied the funds promised for this purpose because the cash balance of the bank is thus far sufficient for all requirements.

As for our assumption that the bank is passing collaterals and other securities from old to new account, the administration says that this is perfectly true and that it is a natural consequence in the settlement of maturing obligations. Every renewed obligation is of course passed to new account. Our comment on this point was not a criticism; we were simply seeking to explain the modifications in the two balance sheets and could only assume that these transfers were being made, which, it will be seen, was perfectly correct.

With regard to the subject of advances to commerce, it will be noted that the declaration of the bank's managers fully confirms the position we have taken in these columns in regard to the desperate state of business affairs in this capital. The balance sheet of the bank does not discriminate between renewals and new business, but we may assume, we think, that the advances on new account have been very limited. If, now, the bank has not refused to advance against good securities, then the logical conclusion is that the business community of Rio de Janeiro has been reduced to a state where it can no longer offer the security which the bank requires. No one disputes the assumption that money is needed, for there is great distress and failures are occurring with alarming frequency. But the restrictions imposed on trade and the daily increasing exactions of the tax-collectors have so reduced trade and exhausted the resources of both merchant and consumer, that the former is no longer in a condition to offer the securities for advances which are required in all commercial communities. This is not a difficulty for the bank to solve, for it has passed beyond the domain of banking facilities. It is purely a question of government, a question of public relief. Trade and industry are suffering strangulation and the people are exhausted and impoverished.

Two Jornal do Commercio in its issue of last Thursday claims to be authorized to contradict the report of negotiations between the minister of Foreign Affairs and the Chilean minister for a triple alliance of Brazil, Chili and Argentina. It was hardly worth while to contradict the report. The bad feeling engendered by the visits exchanged by the presidents of Brazil and Argentina renders such an alliance almost impossible.

AS OUR readers will remember, we have had occasion to say that the government evidently failed to comprehend the object of the fund-raising scheme, which in our opinion was intended to give the Brazilian people three years' respite from the payment of interest on the foreign debt, so that they might thus have time to obtain permanent relief from some of the oppressive burdens that are retarding the development of the country's resources. If this view of the subject is correct, what the government had to do in furtherance of the scheme was to adopt a thorough retrenchment policy that would enable it to reduce taxes. But, instead of reducing the people's burdens the government has largely increased them and, unless another moratorium is obtained, the country on the 1st of next July will begin to meet increased liabilities with its resources depleted by exorbitant taxation. Ex-Vice-President Manoel Vitorino has recently travelled in Europe, where he had an opportunity of ascertaining the views of creditors of Brazil, and from an interview which he has had with a representative of the *Paris* we learn that those views are in perfect accord with the opinion expressed in these columns.

THE sharp criticism of the *Journal do Commercio* in regard to municipal extravagance in the collection of revenue, seems to have led our big contemporary into a perfect quagmire. First the *Paz* disputes the statement that it costs 12,000,000 to collect 19,000,000 of municipal revenue and shows by the budget that it costs only 1,311,132. And then comes an alderman, who mildly informs the *Journal* that he has no desire to correct the official organ of the council, but there is not one single figure in your item which is correct. He shows that the municipal revenues were 20,537 contos, and the costs of collection 1,465 contos. As for the federal returns, he says the revenues are 282,021 contos and the costs of collection 16,444 contos. It is to be feared that the *Journal* will soon fall under the lash of its protégé and be advised to stop writing finance. To be told by an alderman that not a single figure in such a statement is correct, is humiliating enough to compel one to throw up his official encephalitis and prove his statements by the quotation of chapter and verse.

We cannot imagine how the impression got out that the collapse of the native banks in September last was due to exchange speculation. There was an excuse offered by these banks of that description, nor has any well-informed person here attempted to furnish any such excuse. It is not even charged that these banks had gone unthinkingly into recent exchange speculations, consequently there is no foundation for the assumption that their difficulties were due to that cause. Indirectly, of course, they may have suffered, for the losses among private speculators and business men during the recent forced rise in the rate of exchange were very heavy, and this may have led to some change in the banks' assets, though their cash resources did not show any alarming withdrawals. The sober truth is that these banks went under because of bad management. The Banco da Republica was stuffed full of worthless securities, and had been carrying on a very unsafe business. No bank in the world could have stood up under such a burden, nor have continued long under such management. Naturally, when the Banco da Republica collapsed, other local banks were prejudiced and had to follow suit. And as the native banks all through the country are loosely managed and rarely have sufficient cash resources to meet a crisis, the tendency to withdraw deposits everywhere because of the trouble in Rio, led many others to suspend cash payments and to seek an accord with their creditors. The trouble came from criminal but management, and not from exchange speculations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ICARAHY SERVICES.

Hotel Metropole;

Jan. 22, 1901.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir, — I am anxious to inform the church people at Icarahy by means of *The Rio News*, with your permission, that owing to the rains and hot weather, the last of the series of Services there will take place (D. V.) next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, at Miss Stauden's residence, which has been kindly placed at my disposal at all times for the purpose of holding these Services.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN D'ARCY,
British Chaplain.

COFFEE NOTES

—A telegram from S. Paulo says that prominent planters who have coffee stored at Santos have decided to hold it until prices rise.

—Telegrams from Espírito Santo report an improvement in that state. The rains have greatly improved the outlook for coffee, which promises a better crop, and this will improve the financial situation.

—As no complaints have as yet been received of "too much rain," we may conclude that the season is progressing so favorably that the planters have nothing whatever to complain about. And this is so unusual that it is worthy of record.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The *Provincia*, of Pará, says that Gov. Paes de Carvalho is to be appointed minister to Austria-Hungary.

—Frost in Brazil in the middle of summer! This is what a Curitiba telegram of the 17th inst. endeavors to induce us to believe.

—On the night of the 12th inst. 7 prisoners made their escape from prison at Uberaba by breaking through the floor and digging their way out.

—Ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna arrived in the city of Bahia from his plantation on the 18th inst. His enemies welcomed him with a hostile demonstration.

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* celebrated its eighth anniversary on the 17th inst. and in honor of that event published an issue of 40 pages printed in colors. The *Commercio* enjoys widespread and well-deserved popularity in São Paulo, and has our best wishes for a long and prosperous career.

—Telegrams from Bahia contradict the report that partisans of ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna are endeavoring to excite an insurrection in the interior of the state.

—A telegram from Pernambuco says that the police authorities have prohibited certain popular amusements at which murders have been recently committed.

—The governor of Bahia has dismissed a police delegate for assaulting one of the editors of the *Diário de Notícias*. *Muito bem!* Something must be done to make the authorities observe the law.

—The S. Paulo *Estado* hears that the colonel commanding the police brigade of that state proposes a new uniform for the men, making them something like the national guard uniform. Would it not be better to suspend these expensive changes for the moment, and devote a little more attention to discipline?

—There was a violent altercation on the 18th in the Amazonas state assembly, which resulted in Deputy Gumar Guimarães drawing a revolver and shooting the administrator of the postoffice, whose injuries are considered grave. The assassin fired first, but later on delivered himself up and claimed parliamentary immunities.

—At the station of Ilhas Paúto, on the Itá railway, São Paulo, a notice was posted some days ago declaring: "The commerce of Ilhas Paúto, which has been compelled to close its doors because of the heavy taxes of the municipal council of Monte Mor, is dead." Obituary notices of that character could be posted in many other places.

—The Bahia municipal council has approved the project presented by the committees of justice and public works authorizing the renewal of the contract with the Queiroz company for the water supply of the city, under certain conditions, and also obliging consumers occupying houses paying an annual rent of over 36\$ in use *penus da água*.

—Recent telegrams from the Amazon state the Brazilian revolutionists in the Acre district have defeated the Bolivians at all points and are driving them out of the country. The news comes down by one of the river steamers, but there is nothing wild as to its authenticity. It should be remembered that the territory is large, very sparsely settled, covered with forests, and has only river communication between distant points.

—It is asserted by a press item that the state of Pará exported last year 15,627,531 kilos of rubber, valued at 167,617,959\$, and 2,968,127 kilos of cacao, valued at 2,671,344\$. The state of Amazonas exported 8,813,112 kilos of rubber, valued at 19,348,805\$ in the same period. We do not consider the figures trustworthy, and give them with reserve. They will serve to show, however, that there is no justification for the financial crises in those states.

—Telegrams published in the *Dia* state that ex-President Prudente de Moraes is preparing a manifesto in which he will give the reasons why he and his friends oppose the government of President Campos Sales. Deputies Adolpho Gorli, Bueno de Andrada and Leonardo da Fonseca say the telegrams will support the ex-president. In our opinion he will also be supported by Deputy Miranda de Azevedo and perhaps by other members of the São Paulo delegation in congress.

—A Pará telegram announces the arrival there, coming from Liverpool, of the Bolivian commission under Sr. Adolpho Bolivian, charged with the location of the sources of the Rio Javary. The commission consists of Bolivian, chief; Zimbrani, secretary; Stockell and Muniz, engineers; Fox, physician; and Cross, mechanical engineer. The instruments were adjusted in England, and the commission is expecting a special steamer to convey them to their destination.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It was announced on the 15th that traffic had been suspended on the Bananal railway, owing to the overflow of the Rio Bananal.

—The subscription for the new shares to be issued by the Paulista company was closed on the 15th, with applications for twice the number of shares required.

—The Leopoldina system suffered considerable damage from the recent heavy rains, interruptions to traffic occurring on the Porto Novo, Sumilouro, Serra and S. Gerardo lines. The Villa Isabel company has requested permission to reduce the fare to two reis on two sections of its railway lines in this city. This is a surprise to everyone, as the rule is to increase fares.

—The last report of the União-Srocabauna company shows an extension in 1899 of 905 kilometres, assets of an aggregate 118,749,668\$322, traffic earnings in 1899 9,184,639\$090, and expenses of 5,976,553\$970, showing a net surplus of 3,187,975\$120. And yet the company can not pay interest on its foreign debt.

—A curious example of the complicated methods employed in the administration of the state railways has recently been made public. The agent at the station of the Central railway in this city sold a ticket to Dr. Pires Brandão for a station to which traffic had been suspended, and then refused to refund the money. Dr. Pires Brandão applied to the courts and the railway was condemned to pay him 8\$427. To get the money the decision had to be taken to the minister of finance, who recommended payment, and then the President of the republic signed a decree opening a special credit for the payment of the debt.

—The *Correio* of Campinas is informed that the directors of the Mogiana line propose to pay a dividend for the second half of 1900 at the rate of 1\$ per paid-up share, and 4\$700 on shares with 50\$ paid up.

—Another heavy landslide at João Ayres station (Minas) on the Central railway occasioned a new interruption to traffic on the 15th inst. It was expected that the line would be cleared in four days, but as the rains continue falling the outlook is not promising. Subsequent reports increase the obstruction and state that eight days will be required to clear the line.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 12th January were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency.....	210,810\$
idem last year.....	307,889\$
Decrease for week.....	97,079\$
Equivalent in gold this year (9 3/4).....	8,674
idem last year (7 1/32).....	9,421
Decrease in sterling for week.....	747
Total receipts since January 1.....	14,404
idem last year.....	15,331
Decrease since January 1.....	929

SHIPPING NOTES

—A Montevideo telegram says the American cruisers "Chicago" and "Atlanta" have left for Brazilian ports.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th says the steamers "Mediceo" and "Villa" were receiving cargoes of flour for Brazil.

—A telegram of the 15th says the firemen, engineers and sailors of ships in the docks at Buenos Aires have struck for higher wages.

—The Spanish frigate "Nautilus," employed as a naval schoolship, which has been anchored in this port for the past week, sailed for Montevideo on the 18th inst.

—Will the government take note of the fact that there are now only six foreign sailing vessels in port? At the same period of 1892 (Jan. 18th) there were 91 in port.

—A London telegram of the 15th inst. says the ill-fated steamer "Highland Prince" had arrived at Shields, and had reported five deaths from bubonic pest during the voyage home from the River Plate. The owners should now give the ship a thorough cleansing, disinfecting and refitting before another voyage is undertaken.

LOCAL NOTES

—The payment of arrears of wages to employees of the street-cleaning service was begun on the morning of the 16th.

—The Bolivian minister at this capital, Dr. Salinas Vega, has resigned, and is to be succeeded by Dr. Pinello.

—The *Paz* has been publishing during the past week an interview with ex-vic-president Manoel Victorino on the political situation.

—It is now claimed that the mosquito is the medium by which yellow fever poison is transmitted from one person to another.

—Yesterday and to-day again show an extremely high temperature, which is perhaps largely due to the humidity of the atmosphere.

—A Lima telegram of the 19th says the new Chilean minister to Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Maria del Solar, would leave for this capital on the 21st.

—It was announced on the 17th that the credentials of Barão do Rio Branco, as minister to Berlin, and Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, as minister to London, had been signed.

—New regulations have been adopted for collecting the stamp tax on the commissions of officers in the national guard. As this affects a pure luxury, we have no criticism to make.

—The minister of war has ordered the selection of a place near Obidos, Pará, for the concentration of the national forces stationed in the 1st military district (Pará and Amazonas.)

—The health authorities continue to worry house-cholesters with their arbitrary exactions. We should like to know by what right a medical inspector can condemn and close up a building?

—The Bolivian minister has formally protested against the assaults on steamers proceeding to Acre and the seizure of their cargoes. Such seizures are very properly characterized as piracy.

—It is announced that Sir Henry Nevill Dering, Bart., the new British minister to Brazil, will embark at Southampton for this capital on February 15th. He will come on the R. M. S. "Dunbar".

—The statement that the diplomatic representation of Chile had had conference with the minister of foreign affairs with reference to an alliance between Argentina, Brazil and Chile, is declared to be incorrect.

—The minister of finance was slightly indisposed about the middle of last week, but the timely application of a revenue stamp brought him around at once. Price 300 reis each; 5 per cent off on a quantity.

—The death of Judge Gonçalves de Carvalho causes a vacancy in the supreme tribunal. We should like to see some eminent jurist appointed to fill this vacancy, but the chances are that a politician or protégé will be selected.

—The weather last week was most variable, some days being extremely hot and others delightfully cool. There were three violent storms that caused considerable damage, there being loss of life as well as of property.

—A heavy thunder-storm occurred here on Saturday evening last, and considerable damage was done by the rain. The Central railway between the suburban stations of Meyer and Engenho Novo was inundated, owing to a landslide.

—The Christopher Columbus benevolent society had a meeting on the 16th inst. Christopher was not present we believe, but this had no influence on the meeting for it was known that his descendants are fully in accord with the benevolent purposes of its members.

—The German legation at Petropolis gave an entertainment on the 20th in honor of the two hundredth anniversary of Prussia. The diplomatic corps, state officials and leading members of the German colony were present, and many others called to pay their compliments.

—An exceptionally heavy rainfall occurred in this city and vicinity on the night of the 15th, continuing through the whole day and part of the night of the 16th. The rain extended up into the interior as well, swelling the rivers, obstructing the railways and causing heavy prejudices.

—An Italian man named Ulrich went to the Brazilian consulate in Paris, according to a telegram of the 15th, and demanded a passage in Brazil, claiming to be a general in the Brazilian army. The consul refused to accede to his wishes, whereupon the madman gave the consul and his staff (three persons) a beating.

—Our Santos friends inform us that our letter advising an error in the table of "batting averages" for the past cricket season, was not delivered by the postoffice, and it was not until after our last issue was received that the letter was found. This was the reason the correction to the table published was not sent forward.

—On Saturday last Councillor Ray Barbosa published his resignation of the chief editorship of the *Imprensa*, but was induced during the day to reconsider his decision and to continue at the head of that journal. His state of health, however, will not permit him to take an active part in the direction of that paper during the next three or four weeks.

—We see by our native contemporaries that General Argollo has designed a new plan of uniforms for the army. The general is apparently unaware that money is a little scarce just now and that we are approaching the period for resuming interest payments on our foreign debt. The minister of war should send him around to talk with the minister of finance.

—The princelings, dukes, countings and other impetuous titillations and uppellings of Europe have received a tremendous shock through the announcement that Miss Rockefeller, daughter of the richest man in the world, is to marry a poor Yankee lawyer. If American heiresses are to conduct themselves in this manner, European titles will soon be suffering inconceivable hardships.

—Our Paris contemporary *Le Brésil* of the 20th ult. brings us an interesting supplement, containing portraits of Barão do Rio Branco and his secretaries, the Swiss tribunal of arbitration, and a fine view of the Swiss federal palace at Berne. The work has been admirably done and the supplement will be a much appreciated addition to the printed records of this important decision.

—A reporter of the *Journal do Brazil*, who was arrested during the strike of the laborers employed in cleaning the streets of this city, is collecting evidence for the purpose of prosecuting for abuse of authority the official that ordered his arrest. This is right. If authorities are held strictly accountable for the abuses that they commit, we may expect them to become more circumspect in their conduct.

—The *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 19th says that the central commission of the republican party at Rio de Janeiro will soon consult the party directors in the states to know what support it can count upon. Only after this consultation will the central commission break with ex-President Prudente de Moraes, who will then be proclaimed chief of the great opposition party to be organized throughout the whole country.

—"I see that 'our esteemed,' observed Smalwy, looking over the official advertisements of the *Braz'n*, is again on the warpath. His liver is perhaps troubling him, and his spleen—Lord help us!—his spleen! He doesn't want the *News* to talk twaddle, because it is a trespass on his territory; and now he objects to its discussing commerce. And why? Is he doing so much for commerce that he can claim an exclusive privilege?"

—The *Buenos Aires Herald* sometimes puzzles us in a most desperate manner. Some months ago, our contemporary advocated the settlement of 1 e Bors in Argentina. And now, in commenting on a report that an attempt has been made to have them settle in Nanaquand, the *Herald* says: "It is not, however, likely that the German government would welcome such undesirable immigrants. Are we to understand that the *Herald* favors locating 'undesirable immigrants' in Argentina?"

—As anticipated, the director of the Central railway says the baggage belonging to Sr. Souza Bolognato was delivered to the Minas and Rio company at Cruzeiro intact and in perfect order. The latter company will likewise declare that the same baggage was delivered to the Mozambique company exactly as received, and the Mozambique will swear by all that's holy that it delivered the baggage safe and in order to Sr. Souza Bolognato. Is the latter quite sure that his baggage was tampered with?

—The *Dia* is publishing articles intended to show that the ex-governor of Amazonas, Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro, commonly known as *Prusador*, did not commit suicide, but was murdered. The *Dia* should be well supplied with proofs before making such a charge.

—I see that Deputy Barbosa Lima is calling attention to the fact that the street corner *endas* belong to the Portuguese, observed Samahny as he sat down on our exchanges. «Well, suppose they do? I presume they have paid for them, which is more than I can say of the loafers of another nationality who are occupying the sidewalks on those same corners. And, by the way, would the honorable deputy tell us what nationality gives us the loafers and *fianciers* of the *Onivior*, and who will run the *vendas* when the Portuguese are driven out?»

—The *Dia* gave us on the 18th what must be considered a genuine journalistic coup. In our issue of the 8th we published an article on Acre affairs extracted from the *New York Times* of November 25th. Our enteringprising contemporary now publishes almost the entire article, word for word, as a telegram from New York, dated January 17th. And, besides that, it publishes the telegram in boldface type, in order to call attention to the subject. The *Dia* will accept our profound congratulations on this exhibition of enterprise.

—Among the new stamp taxes which it is whispered the minister and Serzedello have under consideration for next year, is one on physicians' prescriptions. Instead of having them stamped at the moment when written, the minister is said to have insisted that the stamping should be done at the chemists when the prescriptions are made up. This is contrary to Serzedello's wish, who foresees the escape of a goodly number of prescriptions, but for some inexplicable reason the minister insists on deferring the stamping. Of course this is all rumor and may not be exact.

—We are privately informed that a letter conveying an offer of marriage, or an acceptance of the same, or even furnishing testimony of the existence of an engagement of marriage, will not be considered as valid for any legal purpose unless duly stamped and cancelled by the writer on the date when the letter was written. The minister of finance says, we understand, that such letters are parts of a contract, and that such a contract must be properly stamped. It will spoil the poetry of a love-letter to carry it duly cancelled revenue stamp, but it is expected that it will add not a little to the revenue.

—Some time ago a firm in this city posted a letter addressed to a customer residing at Tamboá, S. Paulo. The post-office by mistake sent the letter to Taubaté, and even after keeping it for 39 days failed to discover the mistake, returning it at the end of that time to the senders with the statement that at Taubaté there could be found no one of the name to which the letter was addressed. And strangely enough, the *Jornal do Commercio* suggests the desirability of having men in the post-office who can read handwriting! It is to be feared that the *Jornal* is again becoming unpatrician.

—Sr. A. J. de Souza Botafogo writes to the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 16th that when his family left this city on the 10th last, for Areado, Minas Geraes, the station officials at the Central railway station refused to permit the luggage to proceed by the same train. The result was that when the luggage reached its destination, the trunks had all been broken open, their locks having been broken and their covers spoiled. All the new clothing, silks, shoes, overcoats, suits of casimere, etc., had been stolen, leaving only some books and worn clothing. He estimates the loss at 400\$. Of course no satisfaction will ever be obtained.

—The *Pais* of the 18th accuses the *Jornal do Commercio* of exaggeration in comparing the costs of collecting municipal revenue with those of collecting federal revenue. The *Pais* says the *Jornal's* figures are purely phantasmagorical, as can be proved by reference to the figures of the municipal budget published Dec. 30th last, in which the costs of collection were given as 1,311,325,000. The *Pais* then gives its *la quere* by calling attention to the frauds and defalcations in the federal revenue offices, and to the costs of administering the water supply of this city, in which out of a total expenditure of 2,030 contos, 1,035 contos are expended on the personnel!

THE QUEEN'S ILLNESS

The news of the Queen's serious illness, which began coming on Friday last, has caused a profound feeling of sorrow in our small colony. The telegrams have been confusing and sometimes evidently fictitious, but enough is known to assure us that Her Majesty's illness is extremely serious. It would appear from the slight news given in the telegrams that paralysis has occurred and that great difficulty has been experienced in administering food. According to the latest telegrams her strength is steadily declining, and a fatal termination is not far distant. News of her death may be received at any moment.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The sugar crop of Alagoas is estimated at 800,000 bags.

—Can anyone tell us why it is necessary to construct an artificial port in this bay?

—Argentina is finding but, to her surprise, that foreign governments are not influenced by an Argentine decree declaring the termination of the foot and mouth disease.

—The Amazon Steam Navigation Co. has declared a dividend for the past year of 5 shillings a share.

—The minister of finance has conceded exemption from import duties to The Ceará Gas Co. during the current year.

—During the last fortnight of December the sales of cattle at the *fazendas* of Tres Corações do Rio Verde, Minas Geraes, numbered 3,494 head, and aggregated 444,448,000.

—The minister of finance has authorized the free dispatch at the custom house during the current year of material imported for the port works of The Riode Janeiro Harbour and Dock Company Limited.

—Here's a delicate question for the minister to settle. When a newspaper publishes a telegram which never passed over the wires, is it to be considered an evasion of the tax levied on telegrams by the state?

—We fully appreciate Minister Martinho's desire to economize, but at the same time we would like to have him use a little better quality of gum on his stamps. It is not a question of taste, but of adhesiveness.

—A telegram of the 18th inst. from Rio Grande do Sul states that the large bagging factory of Rheingantz has closed, throwing 300 operatives out of employment. On the next day the report was contradicted.

—Ex-Vice-President Manoel Victorino stated some days ago in an interview with a representative of the *Pais* that in his opinion the government had purposely caused the Banco da Republica's suspension of payments.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 18th complains of the bad delivery of its papers at various points. In some cases papers are removed from packages and are never recovered. It gives us much pleasure to place the *Jornal's* complaint on record.

—A telegram from Pernambuco states that Mr. J. Daniel has been transferred from the Bahia branch of the London and Brazilian Bank to the Pernambuco branch, at which he will succeed as manager Mr. N. Harding, who has been manager for 21 years.

The directory of the Santos Associação Commercial has elected the following officers for the current year:—Francisco de Andrade Coutinho, president; José Domingues Martins, vice-president; Antonio Candido Gomes, secretary; and Frederico Reis, treasurer.

—Mr. H. Kilburn Scott who recently opened an office in this city as a mining engineer, has now established a laboratory for analyses of minerals, etc. Owing to the progress the mining industry has made lately in this country a commercial laboratory is very much needed.

In a recent editorial in the *Nacional* Deputy Barbosa Lima calls attention to the circumstance that in this country there is no street corner on which the *venda* does not belong to a Portuguese. It would seem that the nationalists, (formerly known as jacobins) are seeking to stir up a crusade against the Portuguese retailers. He also declaims against the employment of foreigners.

At the end of last month the deposits on old account in the Banco da Republica still amounted to 18,609,635\$74. The bank is now notifying its creditors that it will short-ly deposit in the national treasury all un-liquidated balances. As the bank pays its creditors with 3%, government bonds issued for the express purpose, it seems to us that there is nothing to deposit in the treasury.

In regard to the reported transfer of the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States to Washington the *Jornal do Brazil* says that here all that can be accomplished has already been done. We suspect that this is really the case and it is possible that at Washington negotiations may make a little more progress, though the Rio fiasco will be a stumbling-block for a time.

Some of our colleagues notice the singular fact that the coasting steamer «Espírito Santo» which sailed for northern ports on the 12th inst., carried but one consignment of foodstuffs for the famine-stricken province of Ceará, viz., 30 bales of jerked beef valued at 3,000\$000. In compensation the steamer received for the same destination 142 packages of *confetti* (bits of colored paper used for throwing over people during carnival) valued at 4,400\$000. Hunger can be not be pressing very heavily on Ceará when *confetti* is more in demand than meat.

It appears from our Rio correspondent's telegram, published this morning, that the project recently submitted by the Brazilian government to the claimants has passed the third reading, and now goes to the senate. This project, a translation of which was published in *The Times* of October 25, is primarily intended to control speculation in exchanges, but it is so far-reaching that its workings must, in the opinion of the best judges, bring the entire business of the country to a stand still. All well-wishers of Brazil are dismayed at such recklessness, and, whether the project is withdrawn or largely modified, there can be no doubt that time will be required to remove the unpleasant feeling aroused by its mere proposal. It is impossible to ignore the disposition to adopt a high-handed policy which the Brazilian government has shown of late. Brazil still requires foreign capital for its development, and the present is a specially ill-cision time for the government to shake the confidence of foreign investors by the adoption of arbitrary legislation of such a kind as this.—*The Times*, Dec. 15th.

The minister of finance having been informed through the department of foreign affairs and the Brazilian consulate in Paris, that the Paris court of cassation had decided it licit to use boric acid in butter as a means of preservation, has responded that the said sentence can exercise no influence in Brazil, whose legislation forbids the use of such substances in liquors and foodstuffs.

A *Pará* telegram of the 17th inst. says the Banco do Pará has offered the following terms to its creditors: 30 per cent in state apolices of the nominal value of 500\$ and 1,000\$, 6 per cent interest, at the prices of 475\$ and 950\$ (fractions less than 475\$ to be paid in 100\$ debentures of the Companhia Urbana, 8 per cents, at 95\$, and fractions less than 95\$ to be paid in money); 10 per cent in cash payable 31st May 1901, with interest accruing up to that date; and 60 per cent in promissory notes, earning 5 per cent interest, payable in four equal instalments on 30th October, 1901, 31st January, 31st July and 31st December, 1902. Creditors will have the option of accepting promissory notes due 30th June 1903 instead of the 30 per cent payable in apolices and debentures.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is reported that another shortage has been discovered in a government bureau.

The federal treasury received 612,456\$718 on the 15th from the Central railway, this sum being the receipts for the preceding week.

On Saturday last the minister of finance burned another thousand contos of paper money, in satisfaction of the conditions of the funding loan.

The state of Parahyba is going to pay its creditors with 5% bonds issued expressly for this purpose. Sums of less than 100\$ will be paid in money.

Several counterfeit 500\$ notes have appeared recently in this city. One of them is described as of the 6th estampagem, 1st serie. Care should be taken in handling these notes.

The Companhia Tecidos de Taá da Tijuca is announcing the issue of 1,250 debentures of the nominal value of 200\$. The price of issue is 180\$ per debenture and the rate of interest 8% per annum.

The *Jornal do Brazil* says that much curiosity was excited at the treasury last Tuesday by a payment made to a journalist. The money was carried away in a bag, which some persons estimated (on what basis is not stated) would hold about 240,000\$.

The following returns of customs receipts for December, in addition to those which we have previously published, have been made public:

	1900	1899
Paranáguá.....	230,309\$953	303,509\$215
Santa Catharina....	125,538\$133	141,525\$030

Some time ago it was stated that consumption tax agents had not been paid for several months and now a telegram from Pernambuco asserts that the custom-house employés at that port have not received their pay for December. If the government does not punctually pay the employés engaged in collecting the public revenue, it is safe to say that the payment of many other expenses has been postponed.

The *Jornal* of the 16th hears that the assistance extended to the municipality to enable it to pay certain employés, was accompanied by an agreement on the part of the prefect to reduce expenses in municipal administration. It appears that the municipality spends 12,000,000\$ in the collection of 19,000,000\$ while the federal government spends 17,000,000\$ in the collection of over 260,000,000\$. It would be interesting to know the number of fiscals now employed by the municipality.

We have no desire to defend the municipal government of the city of Rio de Janeiro, whose financial and administrative mismanagement certainly deserves the severest condemnation. But the general government of Brazil is not in a position to throw the first stone at the city government, for, as the *Pais* correctly remarks, the former, after using and abusing the faculty of issuing paper money and resorting to the expedient of arbitrarily forcing holders of bonds of its internal debt to accept lower rates of interest, was finally obliged to obtain a moratorium from its foreign creditors.

Reports of the corruption of the press continue to circulate. In an article in *Imprensa* Dr. Edmundo Bittencourt says that a series of articles enlisting the government, that recently appeared in the editorial columns of a morning journal, cost the taxpayers 30\$ a line. Not long ago, he says, an account of 300,000\$ to be paid to a journalistic protégé of the government was presented at the treasury. The officials required to report on it were unanimous in opposing the payment of the account, which was finally withdrawn with the remark that it had been sent to the treasury by mistake, having been intended for the Banco da Republica, which, according to the writer, is used by the government for the payment of expenses considered illegal by the treasury and by the tribunal of accounts.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 22nd, 1901.		
Per value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold.....	57 d.	
do of the Brazilian milreis, in U. S. coin at \$1.86,65 per \$.....	54 75 cts	
do of \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian milreis.....	18 00	
do of £ 1 s. 6 d. in Brazilian gold.....	8 80	

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London 10-day.....	9 15 16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	24705
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).....	268 74 c.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$1.86 per \$.....	19 87 c.
Value of \$1.00 (\$1.86 per \$ 1. str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	49 72
Value of £ 1 sterling	24 15 0

EXCHANGE.

Jan. 14.—To-day's market was firm, and the transactions reported were important.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 9 3/16—10	
do closing 10 1/16	
Private bills..... opening 10—10 7/16	
do closing 10 7/16—10 5/16	

Official value of the milreis 369—370 reis gold.

Jan. 15.—The market continues firm and rates are improving. Business transacted was important.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 10 3/16	
do closing 10 1/16	
Private bills..... opening 10 3/16	
do closing 10 1/16—10 5/16	

Official value of the milreis 373—377 reis gold.

Jan. 16.—The situation of to-day's market was irregular, and rates declined during the day. The transactions reported were regular.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills..... opening 10 3/16	
do closing 10 1/16—10 5/16	
Private bills..... opening 10 3/16	
do closing 10 1/16—10 5/16	

Official value of the milreis 373—377 reis gold.

Jan. 17.—The market continues uncertain with variation in rates. Business reported small.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 10 3/16	
do closing 10 1/16	
Private bills..... opening 10 3/16	
do closing 10 1/16—10 5/16	

Official value of the milreis 373 reis gold.

Jan. 18.—To-day's market was uneventful, and a small amount of business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 10 3/16	
do closing 10 1/16	
Private bills..... opening 10 3/16	
do closing 10 1/16—10 5/16	

Official value of the milreis 370—373 reis gold. The movement was limited.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 10 3/16	
do closing 10 1/16—10 5/16	
Private bills..... opening 10 3/16	
do closing 10 1/16—10 5/16	

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd January, 1901.

Exports.

Coffee.—The sales during the past week were again on a limited scale, those reported amounting to only 17,000 bags. There was a slight falling off in prices, but hardly in the proportion called for by the rise in exchange. The receipts were 41,000 bags, and the shipments 41,330 bags. Yesterday the market opened on the same conditions, buyers offering 9500 and sellers holding firm for 9800 per arroba, No. 7.

Foreign advices show a decline in prices, and the sales last week were:—New York 92,000 bags, Havre 16,000, Hamburg 51,000, and London 25,000 bags—total 284,000 bags, against 296,000 in the same week last year and 100,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market here during the past week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Coffee at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Rio N. 7		Reported Santos, Good	
per arroba	sales	per arroba	Average
Jan. 11....	9500—10000	6,000 bags.	5,400
12....	9,800—10,000	5,000	5,800
13....	9,600—9,800	5,000	5,800
14....	9,600—9,800	8,000	5,000
15....	9,600—9,800	8,000	5,000
16....	9,600—9,800	8,000	5,000
17....	9,600—9,800	8,000	5,000
18....	9,600—9,800	8,000	5,000
19....	9,600—9,800	8,000	5,000
20....	9,600—9,800	8,000	5,000
21....	9,600—9,800	8,000	5,000
22....	9,600—9,800	8,000	5,000

The shipments since our last report have been:

28,733 bags for the United States	
Europe.....	6,439
do Cape of Good Hope	1,125
do River Plate, etc.	419
do Consulate	3,110
41,330 bags.	

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Europe:		bags:	
Jan. 13	Havre Spec. str. San Ignacio Loyola.....	1,500	
14	do do str. La Plata.....	2,600	
17	Bordeaux str. str. La Plata.....	2,600	
18	Oran do	250	
19	Antwerp Germ. str. Humberg.....	1,205	
19	Hamburg Germ. str. Humberg.....	1,000	
20	Copenhagen do	650	
20	do	200	

Elsewhere:

Jan. 16	Montevideo str. str. Condell.....	127	
16	Buenos Aires do	1,775	
17	Valparaiso str. str. Orillana.....	295	
18	Chimbu do	50	
18	Talcahuano do	175	
18	Corral do	25	

Coastwise:

Jan. 12	Northern port str. Espirito Santo.....	1,760	
12	Southern port str. Espirito Santo.....	1,432	
14	do do str. Porto Alegre.....	242	
15	Northern port str. Bahia.....	500	
16	do do str. Bahia.....	3,444	
16	do do str. Bahia.....	3,444	

The receipts for the past week were 48,533 bags, against 40,000 bags for the previous week and 23,735 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

No. 6....	Jan. 19	Jan. 12
7....	9,800	9,800
8....	9,400	9,400
9....	9,100	9,100
10....	8,800	8,800

The stock was estimated this morning at 20,102 bags according to the *Jornal do Commercio*, and 28,000 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 1,600,000 bags.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- January 21st.

3	Inscriptions 3 1/2 %	640
10	do	335
16	do (reg.)	630
10	do	638
do	6000 (reg.) at rate of	630
300	Emprestimo Municipal	110
145	do	112
30	do (reg.)	120

Banks.

24	Commercial	738000
11	Commercio (de a/b)	40
301	Republica	53
50	Rural e Hypothecario (2nd s.)	38
25	do	27

Miscellaneous.

100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	112000
-----	-------------------------	--------

JAN. 17.

4	Apollis, 58	735000
2	do (reg.)	725
94	do	740
1	do (5000) at rate of	720
51	do 1855	745
20	do (reg.)	735

3	Inscriptions 3 1/2 %	635
30	do	630
30	do (reg.)	112
100	do do (reg.)	120

Banks.

1212	Republica	538000
400	do	54
300	do	56

Insurance.

100	Confianca	375000
-----	-----------	--------

Miscellaneous.

300	Melhoramentos no Brazil	112000
-----	-------------------------	--------

JAN. 18.

15	Apollis, 58	735000
69	do	740
do	(5000) (cert.) at rate of	680
do	2000 do	700
40	do 1855	745
3	do (reg.)	735
19	do 1857	840
44	do (reg.)	850

27	Inscriptions 3 1/2 %	638
2	do (reg.)	630
25	do 1855 at rate of	630
do	2000 do	635

150	Emprestimo Municipal	112
30	do do (reg.)	120
50	deb. Sorechana-Itana R. R.	37
100	Empresa Viacao	52

Banks.

8	Commercial	735000
300	Construtor	3
75	Republica	542000
355	do	54

Miscellaneous.

75	Centros Pastorais	85000
100	Sai e Navegacao	19

JAN. 19.

27	Apollis, 58	735000
3	do	737
1	do (5000) at rate of	715
7	do (reg.)	715
20	do 1857 (reg.)	730
4	Inscriptions 3 1/2 %	630
10	do	630
do	1855 (reg.) at rate of	630
15	Emprestimo Municipal	111

Banks.

18	Commercial	1105000
200	Republica	55
100	do	54
330	do	54
30	Rural e Hypothecario	50

Miscellaneous.

50	Melhoramentos no Brazil	10500
20	do do	10 250
500	do do	10 500

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS--S. PAULO.

Banco Comercio e Industria	350000	310000
Construtor e Agricola	—	—
Credito Real da Carteira H.	—	—
Lavadores	—	100 000
Mercantil de Santos	—	—
S. Paulo	130 000	115 000
Xibeiro Preto	—	—
Uniao de S. Carlos (all paid)	210 000	215 000
Uniao de S. Carlos (40 %)	110 000	90 000
Uniao de S. Paulo (all paid)	47 000	38 000
Santos	—	—
Cia Agua e Luz	—	—
Argos Paulista	—	200 000
Fabril Paulista	—	—
Ferreiro Carlos Sto. Amaro	—	—
Gar de S. Paulo	—	—
Italo Paulista	—	25 000
Lupton	130 000	—
Mechanica	—	115 000
Melhoramentos de Brotas	—	25 000
Mogoyana (all paid)	231 000	229 000
Idem (at 30 days)	233 000	229 000
Paulista	232 000	229 000
Idem (at 30 days)	—	—
Pogredor	—	35 000
Stupakoff	—	—
Telephonica	—	—
Uniao Sportiva	20 000	—
Viacao Paulista	7 000	4 100

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
66,505,300\$	483,401,000\$	Stock 5 1/2 % currency (apollis)	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	735000— 735 000
60,000,000	50,000,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000\$ 1,000	711 000— 715 000
119,600	119,600	1891, 6 1/2 %	1,000\$ 1,000	841 000— 850 000
35,000,000	20,500,000	Bonds, 4 1/2 %	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—
31,835,000	7,127,500	Loan, 1888, 6 1/2 %	1,000\$ 500	—2,500 000
18,350,000	18,350,000	Do 1893, 4 1/2 %	1,000\$ 500	—1,800 000
17,500,000	17,500,000	Do do 1889, 4 1/2 %	1,000\$ 500	—1,855 000
12,193,000	12,193,000	Sinte de Espirito Santo	1,000\$ 500	—350 000
5,000,000	4,500,000	Idem 6 1/2 %	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—600 000
45,522 000	4,500,000	Idem 6 1/2 %	1,000\$ 500	—750 000
5,000,000	5,000,000	Idem 6 1/2 %	1,000\$ 500	—
600,000	600,000	Idem 6 1/2 %	1,000\$ 500	—370 000
10,000,000	22,450,600	Idem 6 1/2 %	1,000\$ 500	—920 000
25,000,000	25,000,000	Idem 6 1/2 %	1,000\$ 500	—110 000— 112 000
1,500,000	1,500,000	Idem 6 1/2 %	1,000\$ 500	—170 000
322,300	400,000	Idem 6 1/2 %	1,000\$ 500	—
400,000	400,000	Idem 6 1/2 %	1,000\$ 500	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Par	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	3,977	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	8000, July 1900	735000— 900000
10,000,000	50,000	60,000	200	Commercio	200	3,070,000	8000, ditto 1900	110 000— 12 000
21,000,000	120,000	20,000	200	do 2nd series	200	4,000,000	45000, Ang. 1899	3 500— 3 500
15,000,000	75,000	71,933 1/2	200	Construtor do Brazil	200	1,645,000	45000, Ang. 1899	10 000— 35 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	1,775,000	28000, July 1896	1 000— 12 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos	200	50,000	ditto 1892	—
750,000	3,750	all	200	Financiaro Publico	200	71,921	3000, ditto 1900	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil	200	491,803	45000, July 1899	45 000— 75 000
8,557,000	42,785	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio	200	45,000	ditto 1898	100 000— 54 500
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	10,000	ditto 1900	130 000— 20 000
100,040,100	504,712	50,000	200	Republica do Brazil	200	18,091,771	65000, ditto 1900	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Rio e Mato Grosso	200	417,000	ditto 1899	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario	200	7,040,715	95000, ditto 1900	23 000— 30 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series	200	45,000	ditto 1900	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Commercia da Bahia	200	2,185,326	11 1/2, ditto 1900	—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Cont. e Industria de S. Paulo	200	6,000,000	125000, ditto 1900	190 000— 100 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	334,711	10 1/2, ditto 1900	—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	do 2nd series	200	1,260,816	8 1/2, ditto 1900	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	400,000	12 1/2, ditto 1895	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavadores S. Paulo	200	800,000	ditto 1900	—
10,584,610	50,000	25,000	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	75000	Jan. 1895	—
—	—	—	200	S. Paulo	200	600,000	6 1/2, July 1899	—
—	—	—	200	Uniao de S. Paulo	200	400,000	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Par	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Leopoldina	100\$	—	1800 Aug. 1900	115000— 275000
5,000,000\$	50,000	all	100\$	Minus de S. Jeronymo	100\$	31,000\$	2 000 Aug. 1900	—
12,000,000	120,000	all	200	Machado e Campos	200	—	—	—
40,000,000	400,000	all	200	Mazambique	200	85,000	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	35,525	200	do 2nd series	200	—	—	—
—	—	26,645	200	Oeste de Minas	200	4,901,499	Int. Sept. 93	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	200	do	200	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Quilombo	200	—	Int. Jan. 92	—
—	—	—	200	do	200	—	—	—
—	—	—	200	Uniao Sorechana-Itana	200	1,450,660	6 1/2 June, 92	—
1,600,000	8,000	5,100	200	do	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Uniao Valenciana	200	60,435	6500, Feb. 86	—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Sapucahy	200	—	—	—
—	—	—	200	Tocantins e Araguaya	200	—	—	—
—	—	—	200	do	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Par	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carica	100\$	—	—	—
5,000,000	50,000	all	100\$	Carris Urbanos	100\$	168,732	—	—
7,000,000	70,000	all	100\$	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100\$	60,971	14000, July 91	155000— 115 000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	612,448	5 000, Jan. 99	93 000— 96 000
120,000,000	600,000	50,300	200	S. Cristovao	200	308,595	5 1/2, June 99	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100\$	Villa Isabel	100\$	37,499	4 000, Sept. 1900	80 000—
500,000	5,000	all	100\$	Pernambuco	100\$	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Par	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanza Maritima	200\$	350,000\$	95000, Aug. 1900	—
45,000,000	1,000,000	all	200\$	Lloyd Brasileiro	200\$	—	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Navegacao Costeira	200\$	—	—	—
200,000	2,000	all	200\$	S. Joao da Barra e Campos	200\$	59,595	5 000, Aug. 1900	—
1,600,000	8,000	2,750	200\$	Sul Fluminense	200\$	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Fund	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança	200	300,000\$	1\$000, July 97	—
3,000,000	3,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense	200	—	20\$000, July 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Batanga	30	—	20\$000, July 99	35 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Catanga	30	—	20\$000, July 99	6 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Fidelidade	30	200,000	3\$000, July 1900	—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Gerania	100	185,514	7\$000, July 98	24\$000—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Gerania	100	254,000	7\$000, July 98	5 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Industrial Americana	200	400,000	2\$000, ditto 1900	145 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Presidencia	200	300,000	3\$000, ditto 1900	11 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prospereidade	100	500,000	3\$000, ditto 1900	14 000—
				Prospereidade	100	150,120	3\$000, ditto 1900	130 000—
				Prospereidade	20	—	1\$000, ditto 1900	—

CALVERT'S
Carbolic Preparations.
 ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE.

CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.

Best Antiseptic Soap for use in warm climates. Sold in 3-lb. Boxes.

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Has the largest sale of any Dentifrice, most effective for preserving the Teeth and strengthening the Gums. In various sized tins.

CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

A Sovereign Remedy for Skin Ailments, Piles, Sores, Insect Bites or Stings, Earache or Sunburn, etc. Large Pots, to be obtained from Chemists, Stores &c.

BUYERS ARE WARNED

Against unreliable imitations, which are numerous.

E. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, England.

CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY

(FINEST AMERICAN BRAND)

and

Lawson's Liqueur Whisky

(FINEST SCOTCH BRAND)

sold by ZERRENNER, BÜLOW & Co.

SAO PAULO:—Rua de São Bento 51.

SANTOS:—Largo Monte Alegre 10.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER**FROM THE SANTA RITA SPRINGS**

ANALYSED BY THE NATIONAL LABORATORY

The best table water, being absolutely natural, and is bottled on the same system adopted by the Carlsbad, Apollinaris, Vichy and other renowned European mineral waters.

OFFICE AND DEPOSIT:

Rua Visconde de Inhauma 51

TELEPHONE 400 RIO DE JANEIRO

PRINTERS

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well to examine the

GORDON PRESSES

made by

Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress

Miss LAYNA GLENN,
 No. 218, Praia de Botafogo,
 Botafogo.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79, Sete de Setembro
 1st floor.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6 horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.
 Inquire at this office.

S. Paulo**"CASA AMERICANA"**

IS THE PLACE TO BUY,

School Furniture and supplies,
 American Cook Stoves for coal and wood,
 Oil Stoves, for cooking and heating,
 American and English Novels,
 Fine Writing Paper and Envelopes,
 Cuticura Soap, Heinz' Pickles,
 Libby's Canned Meats,
 Park Davis' medicines,
 Cameras (Promo), Church Organs,
 Dixon's Plumbago for foundries,
 Parker's Fountain Pens,
 Stafford's Ink, and
 American notions

A. R. DUNLOP & Co.

41 A, RUA DIREITA, 41 A
 SÃO PAULO.

LION & Co.

SANTOS 41- SÃO PAULO

IMPORTERS OF

Bar Iron, Iron Sheets,
 Wrought Iron Tubes,
 Portland Cement,
 Lubricating Oils,
 Plows and Agricultural
 Implements.
 Sanitary goods.

Sole agents for the State of São Paulo
 "COLUMBIA" Bicycles
 Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, U. S. A.

Representatives for the States
 of São Paulo, Minas & Rio de Janeiro
 "POTASSIUM SYNDICATE"
 Stassfurt, Prussia.

LION & Co.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.**MELLIN'S FOOD**

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

35, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO

SOCIEDADE GERAL DE TRANSPORTES

FURNITURE REMOVERS AND CARRIERS.

PRAÇA TIRADENTES N. 31 — (Largo do Rocio)

PRAÇA DUQUE DE CAXIAS N. 1 — (Largo do Machado)

The vans employed by us are manufactured expressly for the removal of Furniture, Pianos, Marble work, Statuary and *objets de luxe* in general, being upholstered inside to avoid jolt and breakage in transit. The Company hold itself responsible for any damage or injury caused by its employees to goods confided to their charge, but all claims must be made within 24 hours of the time of service, or they cannot afterwards accept responsibility.

Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

The Company has for hire "caminhões" and "bandeirinhas" for Nictheroy, and as its vans are all duly licensed all risk or loss of property is thus avoided.

The Directors beg that any complaints or irregularities due to their employees may be at once reported at either of the above-named offices.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

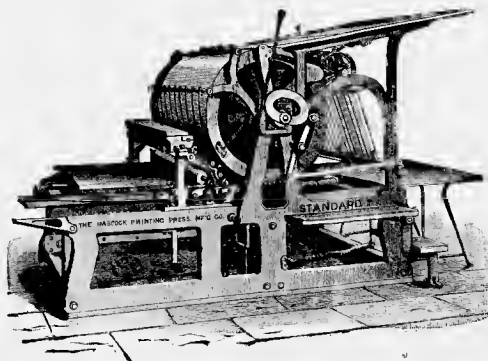
CRASHLEY'S

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

Shipping.

Geo. R. Penton. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.

THOMAS NORTON & Co.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.

Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
68, Broad Street. NEW YORK

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.**

Capital. . . 80,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Regular Steamers to
Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different
lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st cl. 2d cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen, 100 Marks £ 5.
" Lisbon, 30 " 1 7.
For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,

Rua do Alameda, No. 53 Rio de Janeiro

Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contract with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1901

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 22 Nile	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.	
" 23 Magda- lena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton	
Feb. 3 Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.	
" 6 Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.	

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passage, and other information apply to
No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

C. J. Cazaly,
Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.**

LAMPART & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

The steamer

"Buffon"

sails on the 2nd February for

New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
rates for above port and also for

BARBADOS.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1.º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co., Ltd.**

58, Rua 1.º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Oropesa, Jan. 29th
Oravia, Feb. 13th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest
order.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado.

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro:

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,

No. 2, Rua São Pedro



MAGALHAES & Co.

CAPITAL Rs. 200,000\$000.

Stevedores, established for many years in the city of
Rio de Janeiro, with offices at

No. 82 RUA DA SAUDE,

undertake the loading and discharge of steamers and
sailing vessels, having at their disposal lighters suit-
able for the transportation of cargoes, boats, steam
launches and skilled employees.

TELEPHONE No. 313.

SEA SICKNESS

28 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olin-
da" by Dr. Erasmo Pinto with Tincture of Ne-
candra and of these, 22 cases were com-
pletely cured, and the remaining four be-
came much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henri-
que Manguon says that "during voyages of
men of war I have had occasion to use
Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero
Leivas against sea sickness and always
with excellent results.

Numberless testimonials of travellers jus-
tify the results obtained by these dis-
tinguished physicians, with the Tincture and
pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-
sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medi-
cine a prospectus accompanies each bottle
written in the Portuguese, English and
French languages.

N. E. The Nectandra Amara pills are for
minuted with the same doses of the Ne-
candra, in order that they may be sent by
post all over the world with the least pos-
sible delay to supply the want of the Wine
Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara
which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be
transported by the same rapid and sur-
mount.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy,
indigestion, headache, weakness of the
legs and convalescence after long and so-
rious illness, the pills should be ground
and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine
in order that they may be taken as a liquid to
secure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate
for adults and children who cannot take
dry pills, and in this case they can be di-
solved in pure water if no wine is to be
had.

Persons who have no connections here
and who wish to have these most
useful pills can obtain them by applying
direct to the proprietor who undertakes to
remit orders by registered post to any part
of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of
25\$000 per box, 142\$000 for 6 and 28\$000 for
12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda

RUA LARGA DE S. JOAQUIM, N. 213 A

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL

DRINK

**Sanderson's
Whisky**

NOTHING MORE!!

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Parana-
guá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p.m. in-
variably.

The Steamer

ITAIPAVA

will sail for

PARANAGUÁ,

DESTERRO, RIO GRANDE, PELOTAS
and PORTO ALEGRE.

Saturday 26th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiche SILVINO.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p.m.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua do Hospício, 9.

LEA & PERRINS'

Messrs. LEA & PERRINS beg to announce
that, to further safeguard the public
against imitations of their world-renowned

Original Worcestershire Sauce,

they are now printing their Signature, in
white, diagonally across the upper part of the
red label on each bottle. Anyone copying the
same will be at once proceeded against

**WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.**

The Original and Genuine.

The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED

DR LALOR'S

TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its
world-wide reputation as the Best and
only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for
Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Sleepless-
ness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver
Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature
Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all
Blood Disorders, and all Functional and
Diseased Conditions of the System, caused
by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric
Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred
Excess is immediate and permanent, all
the Miserable Peculiarities and Distressing
Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity
that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above
diseases with each Bottle.



HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT **DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,**
HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

TRADE VALVOLINE MARK

LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms,
Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dy-
namos, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the
registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the
name of the makers

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil:

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 27th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally business
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
vestments. No other periodical, even with much
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 25, Rio de
Janeiro.